

For County Judge,
SAMUEL C. GRIER.
For County Clerk,
GEORGE F. HARDY.
For County Treasurer,
GEORGE M. WOOD.
For Superintendent Schools,
JOHN T. MONTGOMERY.

A SAN FRANCISCO firm offer to supply Chicago with strawberries next month if the demand justifies shipments by the car load.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., is fairly outstripping St. Paul in population, having 42,700 to its rival's 35,200, whereas in 1875 St. Paul had an excess of 700.

DON'T imagine that the election next week is an unimportant one, and that therefore it makes no difference which party wins. The party that keeps up the best organization, and sticks closest to its ticket, is always in the best shape to win.

PRESIDENT HAYES yesterday issued his proclamation, naming Thursday, November 29th, as a day of national thanksgiving. Now let the stuffing (of turkey) begin, so that when the time comes the stuffers may stuff themselves with the turkeys they have stuffed.

THE BILL ANALYZED.

If we assume for a moment that the story is strictly true, it cannot be denied that the bill was seemingly a large one. Mr. Matthews' personal expenses included his board, lodging, washing and cigars. Now, if we suppose that he was washed to the extent of \$12 a week, and that he smoked within the same period \$13 worth of cigars—both of which estimates are certainly very liberal—he must have spent and slept at the rate of \$200 per week. If the Washington hotel keepers follow the usual method of making up their bills, one-fourth of the sum represents the cost of Mr. Matthews' room, leaving the remaining \$150 as the cost of supplying the eminent Ohioan with a week's food. That a Western statesman should eat \$150 worth of pork and corn bread per week would be regarded by most people as incredible; but it must be remembered that Mr. Matthews is no ordinary man. A giant intellect needs proportionally large dinners. An amount of food which would enable an ordinary man to sustain an average amount of intellectual labor, would be a mere mouthful for a man like Mr. Matthews. Daniel Webster had a large brain, and it is a matter of history that he ate large dinners, but to attempt to keep a brain like that of Mr. Matthews in running order upon an amount of food which would have been sufficient for a mere Webster, would be as foolish as to try to run the engine of a Cimarron with a single scuttleful of coal.

HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

The cost of Mr. Matthews' food, as shown by his Washington hotel bill, may be thus readily explained. \$150 a week is nearly \$21.45 a day. The latter, then, is the precise cost of working Mr. Matthews' intellect up to its highest horse power if the metaphor may be used without any infringement of the rights of other animals. Who shall say that this sum was excessive, or that Mr. Matthews ate more than was absolutely necessary to repair the consumption of tissue caused by the tremendous efforts of his colossal mind? It is unnecessary to argue that no man ever did or ever can eat over twenty-one dollars' worth of pork and corn bread in a single day. Those who take this ground will please explain how it came to pass that, if Mr. Matthews did not eat to the extent above set forth, his bill could have reached the enormous sum of \$900.

It is true that there are those who allege that Mr. Matthews brought his family to Washington with him, and in this bill which he sent to Mr. Chandler the expenses of his family were included. This is one of those libels which should be instantly repelled with scorn, nailed to the counter, and subjected to other contemptuous processes. Did Mr. Matthews' family volunteer to act as counsel for Mr. Hayes, and did Mr. Chandler accept this ordinary offer and guarantee to pay the family's expenses? Of course no such offer was made or accepted. The bill which he sent was for his own private, individual and strictly personal expenses; hence it follows that he must have eaten \$21.45 worth of food per diem, incredible as the statement may seem to ordinary Western statesmen, whose intellects can be worked at full pressure on \$2 worth of corn bread.

THE population of England in 1801 was \$10,000,000. Of the United States 4,500,000. To day the population of England is held at 27,000,000, and that of the United States at 35,000,000. A more striking example of comparative national growth it would be hard to find.

SAYS the Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter Ocean*:

The members of the cabinet are doing what they can to heal up the breach with the Pennsylvania delegation by sending all the clerks home to vote. The civil service reform rules are abolished as far as this is concerned, and the old system of election leaves is now in vogue again.

MATTHEWS' HOTEL BILL.

These are very interesting items about Matthews. If they were not interesting we should not publish them. They come from the New York *Times* of Friday.

It was a mistake to suppose that immediately after the Ohio election Mr. Stanley Matthews took to his bed and died. Undoubtedly some men in like circumstances would have promptly died, and it is quite possible that Mr. Matthews wished that he were dead. But, nevertheless, he continues to live. His conduct in this matter should be judged with charity. Extreme sensibility is rarely found in connection with a really gigantic intellect, and Mr. Matthews' chief characteristic is intellectual and moral greatness rather than delicate sensibility. That he is alive is proved by the fact that when a newspaper correspondent recently mentioned that Mr. Chandler had paid a large bill for Mr. Matthews' board and lodging, the latter sent for the correspondent and informed him that he was a liar and a scoundrel, but did not mention that he had repaid Mr. Chandler.

WHEN THE TROUBLE BEGAN.

When the electoral commission was about to meet, in order to ascertain whether a democrat or republican had been elected president, Mr. Matthews volunteered his services as counsel for Mr. Hayes. Mr. Chandler, chairman of the republican committee, accepted Mr. Matthews' offer, and promised that his personal expenses while attending the sittings of the commission should be paid. Mr. Matthews thereupon went to Washington, assisted for four weeks in supporting Mr. Hayes' claims, and sent to Mr. Chandler a hotel bill for \$900, which the latter paid out of his own pocket.

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TELEGRAPHIC.
WASHINGTON.AN AVALANCHE OF
BILLS IN THE
HOUSE.

Randall's Committees.

Bad News from Senator Morton.

His Death Imminent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Among the list of nominations which the president sent to the senate to-day, are Win. H. Smith, collector of customs, Chicago; Theo. Roosevelt, collector of customs; Edwin A. Merritt, Surveyor, and L. Bradford Prince, naval officer, for the port of New York; Robert T. Smith, collector of customs, Mobile; Lewis Heyl, of Pennsylvania, to be appointed of merchandise under the provisions of section 2308 of the revised statutes; Win. Stoughton, of New York, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States in Russia; Gabriel C. Wharton, United States attorney for Kentucky; John Baxter, of Tennessee, United States circuit judge for the sixth district; Romanez Bunn, district judge for the western district of Wisconsin; James Lewis, naval officer at New Orleans; Edgar M. Marble, Michigan, assistant attorney general; Guilford Wiley Wells, Mississippi, United States consul general at Shanghai; Consuls—J. T. McLean, Jr., Ohio, at Nassau; John A. Campbell, Wyoming; A. B. Bade, United States Marshals—Owen P. Fitzsimmons, for Georgia; M. J. Waldrup, western district Tennessee; Charles Allen, western district Missouri.

Among the nominations which the senate confirmed this morning are John Gasper, of Nebraska, secretary of Arizona; P. P. Hoyt, Michigan, governor of Arizona; Frank Gilbert, assistant treasurer at Chicago; Wm. A. Upston, second comptroller of the treasury; James Gilfillan, treasurer of the United States; Albert W. Wyman, assistant treasurer, and H. H. Bates, of New York, examiner in chief of the patent office. Postmasters confirmed: Homer A. Kenyon, at Dwight; Rufus H. Mellen, at Aubrey; W. W. Lowdermilk, at Auburn; Gustavus Prangle, Aurora; Henry A. Mellitzer, St. Clair; Edward W. Smith, Batavia, and Eldridge D. Richardson, at Cambridge. All in Illinois.

KELLOGG proposes to contest the validity of Spofford's claim to the Louisiana senatorship by going into the question of the means by which the Nicholls legislature obtained a quorum of returning board members. He claims to be able to prove that previous to the arrival of the president's commission, money was freely used to induce the desertion from the Packard house of a sufficient number of members to give the Nicholls body a quorum in both branches, and that the commission, although having no part in the negotiations for settlement upon this basis, by its influence in behalf of a consolidation helped to secure the result. Kellogg's friends are anxious for an opportunity to prove that eight of the Packard legislators received about \$2,000 each for their services in adjusting the Louisiana difficulty.

KENTUCKY is rich in mineral resources. She has 4,000 square miles more coal measures than all of Great Britain; superior iron ore and more of it; good grazing and cattle; fine wheat and corn fields; large water communications; an excellent climate. Limonite ores, fluxes, hearth stones, fire clay, and coal and lead are found contiguous in five counties and the tensile strength of her pig iron smelted with a local flux is said to exceed any other.

THE feminine instinct is naturally averse to profanity, and yet, when a woman unpacks her winter clothing and finds that the moths have gone through her seal-skin furs, the mournful suspicion will invade the depths of her most soul that the prevailing system of female education is abominably circumscribed and shamefully narrow.

TEN gross productions of this country are \$6,000,000,000 annually. To handle this we have \$700,000,000 in currency.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—A Columbia, S. C., special says the grand jury on Saturday returned a true bill against L. Cass Carpenter, late revenue collector for the district of South Carolina, for forgery in two instances, and for raising, altering and printing warrants upon the treasurer. A true bill has also been found against Robert Smalls, colored congressman from the fifth district, for accepting a bribe of \$5,000 to vote as state senator for the passage of the fraudulent printing appropriation. The case is so clear that he has not appeared at the present session of congress.

The sailors struck to-day for an advance from \$14 to \$20 a month. They marched through the streets to the number of 400. They wrecked one objectionable boarding house, but were finally dispersed by the police. Several arrests were made.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Owing to the unprecedented number of bills introduced to-day, \$40 in the call of states, the announcement of committees was not reached until after 5 o'clock. There is great dissatisfaction among those who did not get on the important committees which they imagined they were entitled to. All gentlemen who were candidates against Mr. Randall, or sought to make any combination to beat him, with one exception, have been reduced. Mr. Sawyer, who refused to enter into any combination in opposition to Mr. Randall, is put on the most important committee (ways and means). Cox, who was chairman of the banking and currency committee, is the second on foreign affairs. Morrison, who was chairman of the ways and means committee in the last congress, is taken off the committee entirely, and made chairman of the committee on public lands, which is a very inferior position. He is open in his denunciation of the speaker, and threatens retaliation. He further says that the banking and ways and means committees are formed in the interest of national banks and soft money. Gouge, of Virginia, who was a leading candidate in opposition to Randall, receives the chairmanship of the committee of education and labor, which is only a minor position. The composition of the Pacific railroad committee is variously commented on, the friends of the Texas Pacific claiming that they have seven out of thirteen members. The chairman, however, Clarkson Potter is an anti-subsidy man, and it will be difficult to do anything unless the measure is taken out of the hands of the chairman by a majority vote of the committee. The committee, as a whole, can hardly be regarded as favorable to any of the various subsidy schemes that are likely to come before congress. The appropriation committee is composed of a class of men who are strongly in favor of retrenchment and reform, and will probably eat down and scrutinize every appropriation. It is understood that Speaker Randall selected this committee with that view, and did not consult either the secretary of the treasury or any member of the administration. The committee, however, will treat the administration fairly, and are not disposed to be hostile towards anything reasonable or just in the way of appropriations. The ways and means committee cannot be regarded as favorable to either high or low tariff, but will steer clear of both extremes. The speaker, in alluding to the composition of this committee, remarked that the question of trade was now in a state of transition, and that it would be the part of wisdom to anticipate this tendency of things, so that the legislation on tariff and revenue should not assume extreme forms. In the geographical distribution of the committee the south has twenty-four, the west fourteen, and the north ten chairmanships.

There was an informal meeting of the committee on appropriation to-night. The prevailing sentiment was favorable to the immediate consideration of the business in the President's message, without delay. The military establishment estimates were all carefully inquired into in the last congress, so that no protracted examination is necessary now, the amounts being unchanged. The committee expect to report the bill with the objectionable amendments which led to its defeat last session. It is believed that as there is no further occasion for military interference in the South there can be no objection on the part of the Republicans to this measure. Republicans, however, think differently and are not disposed to cripple the government in the event of any contingency requiring the exercise of the military authority. This in itself will occasion delay.

The deficiency estimates, it is stated, are not absolutely essential, and could be omitted. The representation at the Paris Exposition, it is intimated, will be reported upon favorably. The general impression in the house, both with Democrats and Republicans, seems to favor an adjournment about the end of the present week. The moderate Democrats fear the introduction of some measures which may damage their interests in the approaching elections. As an evidence of the weakness of those favoring the continuation of the session, the vote in the house to-day to secure the introduction of a bimonthly resolution, the vote in the house to-day to secure the introduction of a bimonthly resolution, the greatest strength they could muster was twenty-nine votes. The senate does not feel disposed to adjourn. It is believed that the house will introduce a resolution fixing a date of adjournment, which will be sent to the senate, and in case of a disagreement the President will exercise his prerogative and dissolve the session.

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CHAMPAIGN, Ill., Oct. 29.—Detective J. F. Rittenhouse, of this city, last night brought and lodged in jail here a prisoner named John Sleeter, who has been wanted in McLean county for fifteen months, for stealing a saddle horse from John F. Rust, of Randolph Grove. He took the horse to Indianapolis and, being questioned there, fled and left it. Rittenhouse tracked him into the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and when he brought him to Indianapolis, he broke down, cried, and made a full confession.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—In regard to Senator Morton's condition to-night, the truth is perhaps best told by the following, which will appear in the editorial columns of the *Journal* to-morrow morning. "Senator Morton is gradually sinking, and it now seems probable that he can not last more than a day or two. Hope strengthens the hearts of his friends for an hour or two each day, but when, on the return of night, they compare his condition with that of the day before, there is some new evidence of growing weakness and great complications in his disease, which leave all in despair. Nothing has been read to him, nor any communication of news made to him, for the past twenty-four hours. His stomach relishes a small portion of nourishment this forenoon, but ejected everything given in the evening. He no longer takes an interest in what is going around him, and only craves the presence of his own family. He asked his brother-in-law, Col. Holloway, yesterday, if the physicians had given him up. He may last several days, but the chances are against his surviving through Wednesday night. There are many rumors upon the streets all through the day, and a general feeling of gloom overshadowed the city as the reports of his condition were made known. While there has been little from which to take hope for several days, yet the people are reluctant to believe they are to lose Senator Morton. His physician, Dr. Thompson, stands by him night and day, and yet expresses a hope that some change may take place that will enable the stomach of his patient to retain nourishment, and with such a change he thinks he might yet survive. There is a bare possibility that such may be the result, but it is scarcely probable. The end of the great statesman, from all human appearance, is near at hand."

HAYS & BARTHOLOMEW'S
ONE PRICE--CASH
DRY GOODS!

NEW GOODS, NEW STYLES, LOW PRICES.

All the New Novelties in Dress Goods, Fancy Goods and Notions.

An Immense Stock of Table Linens, Crashes and all Housekeeping Goods.

The best Stock of Cassimeres, Water-Proofs,

Plain and Rough Beaver Cloakings we ever had.

The Most Complete Lines of Cloaks, Shawls

and Felt Skirts ever in Our House.

Black Alpacas and Mohairs, Black and Colored Cashmeres and Black and Colored Silks at Lower Prices than ever before shown in Decatur.

Plain and Plaid Flannels, Blankets, Gents', Ladies' and Children's Underwear, down to the bottom; Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets and Hoop-skirts

—well, we have got everything nice, and cheap.

Come and see.

GO AND SEE
S. EINSTEIN'S
BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS!

Just received, in which special attention are offered to all who may give him a call.

NOTICE SOME OF OUR PRICES:

20 Yards Brown Muslin, 1.00
12 " Soft Spanish Bleached Muslin, 1.00
12 " Best Duck Calico, 1.00
12 " Good Cotton Muslin, 1.00

Abut full line of Blue, Almond, Calico, Plain and Fancy Dress Goods and Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods. Call and examine my store before purchasing elsewhere.

PREMIUMS IN THE PLACE,

NO. 21 NORTH WATER STREET

S. EINSTEIN.

Decatur, Sept. 25, 1877.

AND STILL THEY COME!
C. B. PRESCOTT,

The BOSS MUSIC DEALER of Central Illinois, is receiving and shipping instruments nearly every day. He has just received another fine, large

